



WFP Madagascar External Situation Report #1

October 2018

In Numbers

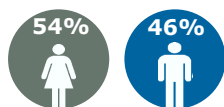
1.26 million people and 5 regions affected by rain shortfalls and failed harvests

Highlights

- The food security and nutritional situation is alarming due to failed harvests and rain shortfalls
- Around 400,438 people are in IPC emergency phase and 860,883 people are in crisis phase, in the southern and south-eastern regions
- WFP plans on reaching 849,000 people from this population

92,624

People assisted
August 2018



GENDER MARKER 2A

WFP 10—month Net Funding Requirements (Sep 2018 – June 2019)

Emergency Response and Early Recovery Needs (food security and nutrition interventions) **USD 43.6 million**

Nutrition Prevention Activities **USD 4.8 million**

Situation Update

- The results of the **IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis conducted in June 2018** in southern and south-eastern parts of Madagascar highlighted the alarming food security situation in these regions.
- During the period March to June 2018, most of the districts remained in IPC phase 3 (crisis). However, in absence of humanitarian assistance, these districts would have been in IPC phase 4 (emergency). For the post-harvest period from July to September 2018, the Beloha district is expected to transition to IPC phase 4, while the other districts will remain in IPC phases 3 and 2 (stress). According to IPC analysis, during the period July to September 2018, 400,438 people are in IPC phase 4, and 860,883 people are in IPC phase 3 in the southern, south-western and south-eastern regions of the country.

- According to **Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) of August 2018**, rainfall deficits and fall armyworm attacks have had significant impact on food production levels (particularly staple crops such as maize and cassava), compromising access to food for the majority of households.

- As per the **El Nino Outlook (September 2018) and SARCOF previsions**, the likelihood of another El Nino materializing is high. Currently, it stands at 50-55% chance of it happening in the northern hemisphere in autumn and 65-70% chance of developing during the upcoming winter. If the El Nino event materializes, it is expected to last until mid-2019. While current forecasts indicate a weak to moderate El Nino event, the link between intensity and impact is not proved to be strong, as in the past, weak El Nino have led to significant droughts in some regions. Furthermore, due to the impacts of past weather events or non-climatic factors, some regions are highly vulnerable. Based on forecasts, the growing seasons are likely to be affected

JUILLET 2018 à SEPTEMBRE 2018

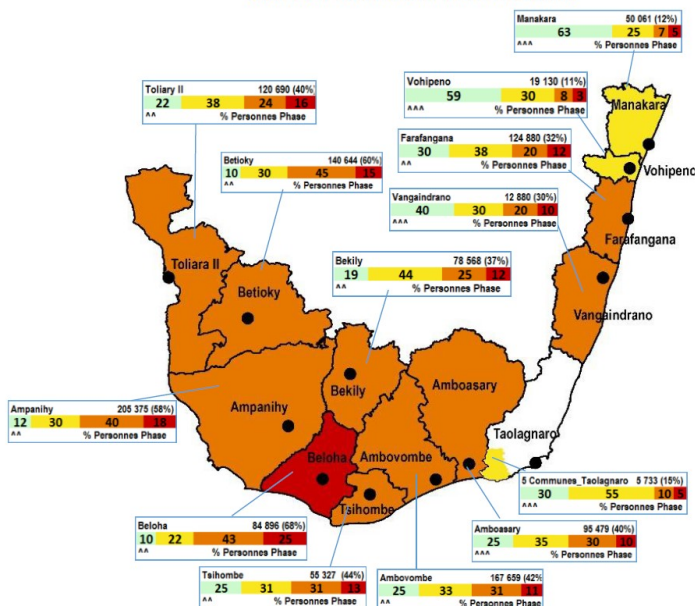


Photo: A child standing outside of WFP's gari transformation project, which provides her mother with work opportunities WFP/Deborah Nguyen

in Southern Africa, East Africa, Indonesia and the Philippines.

WFP Response

- In coordination with the Government of Madagascar and in collaboration with the humanitarian community, WFP's response plan will focus on providing food and nutritional assistance to the populations that are classified in IPC crisis and in emergency phases from September-December 2018. Out of 1.3 million people who are classified in IPC crisis (3) and emergency (4) phases, WFP aims to provide food assistance and nutritional support to 849,000 people using a combination of food and cash-based modalities. It is expected that other actors in the food security sector (government and NGOs) will provide assistance to 35% of the population in IPC 3 and 4 phases. A second response phase to support drought-affected communities through early recovery interventions is planned for the January-March 2019 period. During both response phases, WFP will work closely with FAO and other food security and livelihoods cluster members to ensure that the assistance provided is complementary.
- During emergency and early recovery phases, food assistance will be coupled with the prevention of acute malnutrition programme through the monthly distribution of specialized nutritious foods to 83,600 children aged 6-23 months and 41,800 pregnant and lactating women as well as nutritional education and malnutrition screenings if resources are sufficient.
- The treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) will be enhanced in the south and initiated in the south-east due to the high level of needs. As part of this intervention, 30,500 children aged 6-59 months will benefit from the MAM treatment programme every month in the south. Protection rations will be provided to families with MAM children. WFP will work closely with UNICEF for the referral of children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- Through the Food by Prescription (FbP) programme which aims at improving patients' nutritional recovery, treatment success and survival rate, as well as improve food consumption, 2,300 malnourished TB patients in 23 health centers will continue to be supported from August to December.
- The findings of the October 2018 IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis will guide WFP and humanitarian actors for the later response stages.

2017/2018 Crop Production



- Following a failed 2016/2017 cropping season, the 2017/2018 cropping season started in November 2017 with a strong rainfall pattern. However, an acute dry spell began in late December 2017 and lasted until the end of April 2018 in the southern and south-western regions of Madagascar. The four districts in the Androy region (Ambovombe, Bekily, Beloha, Tsihombe), the district of Amboasary and the 5

communes located in the semi-arid zone of Tolagnaro district (Anosy Region), three districts of Atsimo Andrefana (Betioky, Ampanihy, Toliara II) were affected by rainfall deficits which negatively impacted not only the outcome of the green harvest season in January/February 2018 but also on the course of the entire cropping season.

- Around 86% of households in the south-western and southern regions predict that production of main crops (irrigated rice, rain fed rice, cassava, maize, sweet potato) would be lower than the 2016/2017 season, which was already below the three-year average. About 9% of households expect an equal production and 5% of households expect a better production as compared to last year.
- In the south-eastern regions, flooding induced by tropical cyclone AVA (January 2018) and severe tropical storm ELIAKIM (March 2018) affected the districts of Manakara, Vohipeno, Farafangana and Vangaindrano. Cyclone induced flooding negatively impacted the first harvest (January/February 2018) and reduced the productivity of the main harvest season (May/June 2018).
- The results of the Multi-sectoral In-Depth Food Security Emergency Assessment conducted in March/April 2018 revealed a 69.4% prevalence of food insecurity among the population in the south-east (12.9% severely food insecure and 56.5% moderately food insecure), and a 65.6% prevalence in the south-west and the south (14.8% severely food insecure and 50.8% moderately food insecure).
- **CFSAM August 2018 key findings:** The district of Beloha is the most affected with a global food insecurity rate of 86% (of which 41% is severe, double compared to last year). Tsihombe (Severe Food Insecurity 37%) and the southern areas of Betioky and Ampanihy (littoral) as well as the coastal areas of Amboasary are also severely impacted. This has caused the migration of households from coastal areas to Bekily and Ambovombe districts.

Nutritional Situation



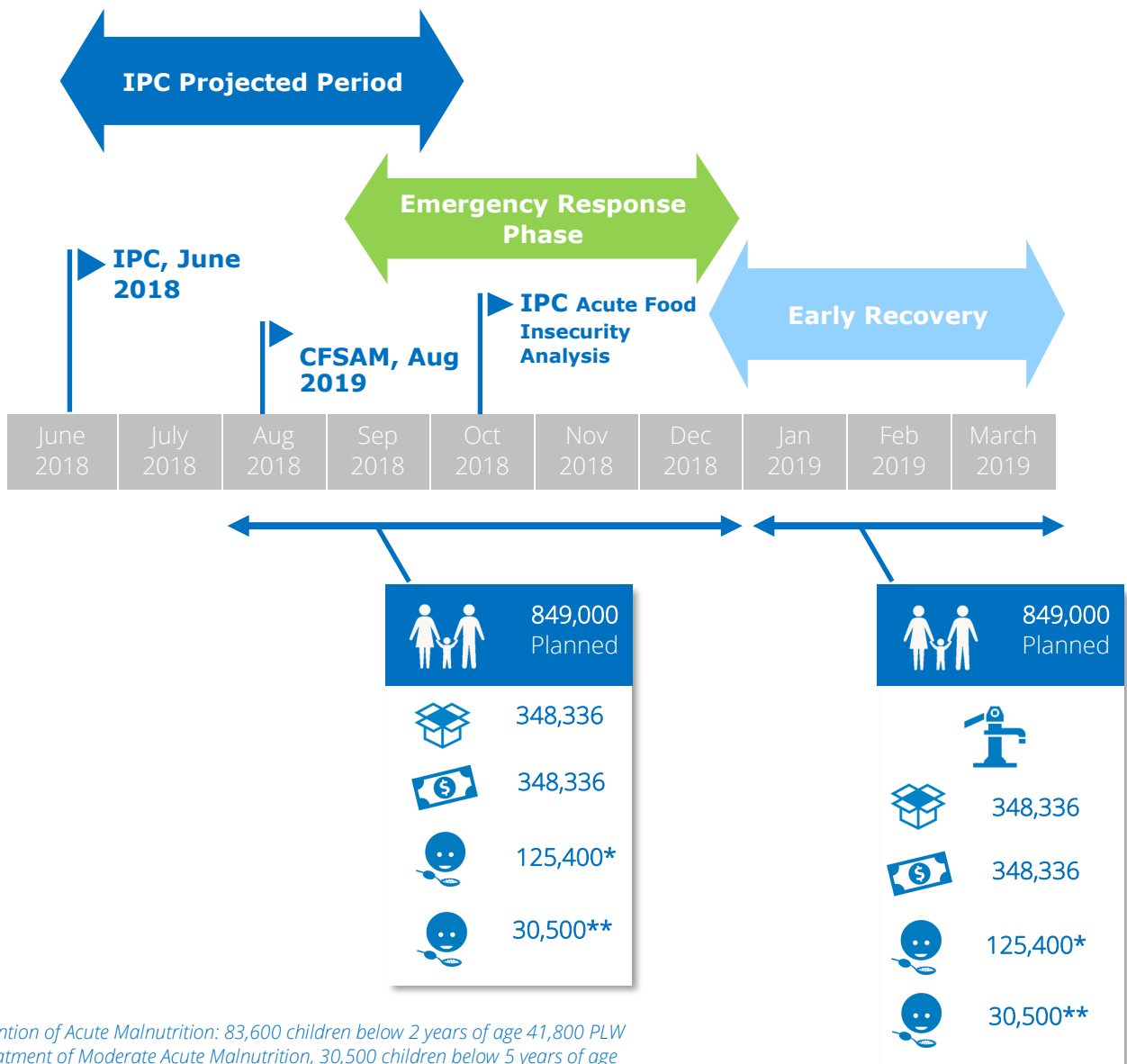
- The nutritional situation in the south also remains alarming. SMART surveys conducted in February and March 2018 in Amboasary, Ampanihy, Beloha and Tsihombe districts showed a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) ranging from 7.1% in Tsihombe to 12.9% in Amboasary, with the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) reaching 3.1% in Amboasary. These results indicate that there are no significant improvements from the 2017 results, except for the district of Beloha, where there was a slight improvement in the situation. Chronic malnutrition rates are also reported to be high, despite statistically significant decreases in Amboasary, Ampanihy and Tsihombe districts, ranging from 28% in Ampanihy to 40.7% in Amboasary. In the south-east, a SMART survey conducted in April 2018

showed that the prevalence of GAM is acceptable in Mananjary (3.9%), precarious in Farafangana (6.7%) and Vangaindrano (6.8%), and alarming in Nosy Varika (10.4%). The prevalence of SAM range from 0.4% in Mananjary to 1.5% in Farafangana. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 49.6% in Farafangana, 48.5% in Mananjary, 47.0% Nosy Varika and 46.2% in Vangaindrano.

- In Madagascar, chronic malnutrition constitutes a major public health issue and all surveyed districts were reported to be affected.

Resourcing

- There is a current shortfall of USD 43.6 million for the emergency response and early recovery components and a USD 4.8 million for nutrition prevention activities for the next 10 months (until June 2019).
- Urgent mobilization of resources is needed to accommodate lead times to enable food to reach those most in need, especially given logistics challenges in the country, which could be further worsened by the rainy season.



Legend

- General Food Distributions
- Cash
- Voucher
- School Feeding
- Food Assistance for Assets
- Nutrition